

NATURAL BUILDERS.

BOASTFUL MAN SHOULD CONSIDER THE WORK OF ANIMALS.

Extraordinary Instinct and Capacity of Some Apparently Insignificant Creatures—A Few of the Many Wonders They Have Performed.

Man prides himself upon his marvelous inventions. He holds up to the admiration of the world the wonderful buildings which he has constructed and thinks himself unrivaled as an architect, but "he who teaches man knowledge has instructed the smallest insects in the art of building and has thus anticipated the works of man as an architect." They who build the tower of Babel thought their invention of turning earth into stone a most wonderful discovery, but the white ant and the tiny little bee had practiced this art from the earliest days. The great mathematician instructed the tiny bee how to build its first cell in the manner which combines the greatest amount of strength with the least material. Instinct, which may be called perpetual memory, has preserved the knowledge thus communicated, and the art has been practiced by the countless myriads of their descendants in all climes and countries. The little bee has been engaged in storing away the honey in these hexagonal cells, constructing the cells of wax and placing within them the bee bread, a paste made of pollen and honey, for the food of the young. In each of these cells the queen bee deposits an egg. Some of the bees surround their nests with down collected from the leaves of plants to serve as a nonconductor of heat, to guard against changes of temperature.

Nature taught the inferior orders of animals carpentry, taught them to divide their houses into various apartments, to construct domes, arches, staircases and colonnades and to excavate tunnels. The scarlet hangings of the ancient city of Tyre excited the admiration of the then known world, but there was a little insect that knew the art long before the celebrated Tyrian dye was discovered, of hanging the walls of its cell with tapestry of a scarlet more brilliant than that of Tyre.

Selecting the scarlet petals of the poppy, the upholsterer bee cuts small, oval pieces as neatly as if done with a pair of scissors, seizes the pieces between her legs and carries them to her nest. She overlays them three or four in thickness, fitting the pieces very dextrously, and thus hanging her nest all around with this splendid scarlet tapestry. In this beautiful nest her eggs are hatched.

Men have been ages in bringing populous cities to their fullest extent, but the white ants require only a few months to build a city containing a much larger number of inhabitants than Babylon in all its glory. These habitations are built with two stories, with long galleries and numerous chambers. The spider weaves his home as a silken net; the locust constructs his of the bark of trees, into shape by a sawlike organ which he possesses; the kingfisher rears his young in a floating cradle; the ant builds winding passages to numerous chambers. In the innermost of these chambers the infant treasures are laid at night to protect them from cold. In the morning, when the sun is up, the workers convey the larvae to the upper chambers, close under the roof, where they may have warmth.

The beaver hut is round and arched and has a cellar, a flooring, a ceiling and a roof raised by an animal denture of the builder's art and instructed only by nature. The hare keeps open a chimney to his burrow for circulation of air, from which in cold countries a little column of steam is often seen to arise. The chimpanzee builds for himself a hut of branches and leaves, which is, however, needless. Many animals have been taught by Mother Nature to enlarge their houses without moving out of them. Birds build various kinds of nests in various kinds of places. They hang them from trees, they sew them to a living leaf, they weave a matting above them, they build them in sections under a common roof in the shape of a purse, they place them in tufts of grass where they found their lowly house of withered bents and coarser spear grass.

They line their houses with feathers, leaves, grass, hair, string, moss; they cement them; they glue them, they plaster them.

The most insignificant of nature's creative bounty have a talent for making houses for their young. The gentry in yellow jackets deposit their eggs in brownpaper cups or in little clay cells; the spider, that sly spinner, ties them up in bags of Quaker colored silk. Some do them up in gray bundles and some in the ripening apple or the reddening cherry, while some shelter them beneath the leathery umbrella of the pondstool. Everywhere these larvae are peeping from holes swinging in the air, laid away in silken shrouds, rocked in shells of the ocean, burrowing in the earth, skulking in the woods, set in mother of pearl, put up in ivory, imbedded in sand, laid away in the center of fallen logs, pecking from the other side of shells, blue, mottled and white, each fulfilling its part in the great workshop of nature. The great monuments of man, his cities, edifices, roads, are but pebbles in comparison with the works of those humble creatures who have constructed reefs and islands in the midst of the sea. Deep down in the waves is one of nature's largest workshops, and the work is done according to nature's order by the little coral animal whose home is in the ocean.

Christian Socialism.

Edward Ellis Carr, a former Methodist clergyman, who is now preaching and advocating Christian socialism, addressed a fair-sized audience in Central Hall, Wednesday night.

"It would be unjust," the lecturer began, "not to preface the address by telling of the success of the capitalist system as originated by the competitive system. That it has been successful," he said, "is attested to by the great fortunes that have been piled up by a few men. Recognize," he said, "that capitalism is a necessary discipline. It was needed in the evolution of society to educate the masses to a point where they could supersede it."

"The present Russian revolution," he said, "cannot bring about the ideal commonwealth, and the Socialists," he averred, "are the last to think that it will. Like all other countries, Russia must take her course of training," he said, "although it may be shorter than it has been in other places. The purpose of capitalism," he continued, "culminates in the lesson which it teaches to modern times, and as long as the teacher is needed he must be paid. When the lesson is learned the teacher can be discharged."

There are many reasons, the speaker said in opening his topic, why capitalism has proven futile, but confined himself to five of them. "The first reason advanced was that one-half of the labor power of the country is wasted by the system. 'The stores,' he said, 'are too numerous and employ too many clerks in the mad rush for wealth and in the desire to profit by every scheme that can be advanced to draw patrons, while commercial travelers and the distribution of samples mean vast outlays of time and money. Altogether,' he said, 'there are 10,000,000 persons employed at unproductive tasks in this country alone, and should this waste cease, either the production might be doubled or the work might be done in half the time.'

The second reason advanced was that capitalism deliberately and diabolically limits the production of wealth which the masses want. 'Flour manufacturers, as an example,' he said, 'limit the production of flour because it pays them better to sell smaller quantities at a proportionately lower price.'

"In the third place, the competitive system," he maintained, "requires that the masses remain poor that the few may remain rich. The ratio of rich to poor," he said, "remains from one in ten to one in twenty, and under the present system must continue so. This necessitates," he said, "that the only useful citizens be poor, as they always have been."

"The system," he maintained, "degrades those who strive to become rich, whether or not they are successful. It stifles all the higher attributes and makes the man who made money his god selfish, cruel, unjust and criminal in his dealings."

"The system, furthermore," stated the speaker in his last argument, "wrecks nine-tenths of its votaries. It would be regarded as madness for a manufacturing concern to place on the market but one per cent. of good machines, yet under the competitive system this is being done day in and day out." In conclusion, Mr. Carr gave a synopsis of his address and urged upon his hearers agitation of the Socialist theories.

Delicatessen.

Attention of readers is called to the advertisement in this issue by F. A. Weber, the delicatessen store, No. 29 Washington street. Mr. Weber carries a carefully selected stock of imported and domestic delicacies, and invites an inspection of his store.—Adv.

Carpet Cleaning.

Now is the time to clean carpets. If you want your carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid, send word to D. Douglass, No. 9 Park street, Montclair. Mr. Douglass has had years of experience in carpet cleaning, and has a large patronage in this town, Glen Ridge and Montclair. Those intending to move can have their carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid on short notice. The work will be well and promptly done.—Adv.

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Monogram Rye
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The Crandall & Godley Co., Manufacturers,
157 Franklin St., New York City.

Patents Issued.
Patents issued to Jerseymen and reported for the CITIZEN by Drake & Co., Solicitors of Patents, corner Broad and Market streets, Newark, N. J.:

Union for pipes, M. Dean, East Orange; sewing machine thread-case, P. Diehl, Elizabeth; submarine boat, J. P. Holland, Newark; machine for handling cigar bunches, W. S. Lockett, East Orange; fountain pen, W. C. Luther, Newark; horn support, A. S. Marten, East Orange; bottle filling apparatus, O. F. Reinhardt, Newark; static discharger and lightning arrester, H. M. Shaw, East Orange; briqueting machine, W. Simplin, Orange; type writing machine, P. C. Suckney, Elizabeth; bag fastener, E. E. Witte, Newark. (Trade marks) The Hibernia, Acheson Harden Co., Passaic; the old time Irish linen handkerchiefs, Acheson Harden Co., Passaic; three, condensed milk, Borden's Condensed Milk Co., Jersey City; Havana cigars, Havana Commercial Co., Jersey City.

Case of Shop Lifting.

Margaret Boach of New York, while visiting here Tuesday, went out to do some shopping and stopped at John A. Cohen's dry goods store and purchased a small pocketbook for a child who accompanied her. When the woman left Mrs. Cohen missed a handbag, and a salesman who was in the store at the time followed the woman to her friend's apartments and then notified Chief of Police Collins, who recovered the handbag. Mrs. Cohen refused to make a complaint, so the woman was not arrested.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

Musical Instruction.
Miss Grace Willocks will resume instructions on the piano September 11th. Residence and studio, 87 Orchard street. Arrangements can be made now.—Adv.

\$50.00 to the Pacific Coast.
One-way colonist tickets to California on sale at Lackawanna Railroad offices daily from February 14 to April 6, 1906. Also low rates to other Western points. Excursion tickets on sale daily to California, Old Mexico, Hot Springs, Ariz., Colorado, etc. Only one change of cars to California. Quick time. Choice of routes. Dining car service a la carte. Pullman and tourist sleeping car accommodations reserved and baggage checked through to destination.
For full particulars apply to agents, or address C. P. Barrett, D. P. A., 749 Broad street, Newark, N. J.

For Over Sixty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.—Adv.

Excavating
Licensed by Board of Health. Odorless Excavating orders promptly tended to at reasonable rates. Apply to or address RICHARD MAXWELL, No. 15 Clinton Street, Bloomfield, Telephone No. 59-A.—Adv.

NOTICE.

To R. Halsted Ward, individually and as executor of Israel C. Ward; Anna L. Ward, individually and as executrix of Israel C. Ward; Sarah Taylor and Frederick Fischer. Take notice:

In the matter of the report of the Commissioners of Adjustment of the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex, Number 1, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court by which they were appointed, that on the twenty-fourth day of February, nineteen hundred and six, the Essex County Circuit Court made an order that the owners and holders of the several lots or parcels of lands affected thereby and being described as follows: Situate, lying and being in the Town of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey:

Beginning in the division line between Belleville Township and the Town of Bloomfield, where the same is intersected by the center line of the right of way of the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad; thence along the center line of the said railroad and the center line of Bloomfield Avenue, along the center line of Bloomfield Avenue to the center line of Watessing Avenue, along the center line of Watessing Avenue to the center line of Ella Street, along the center line of Ella Street to the center line of Delaware Avenue, along the center line of Delaware Avenue to a point in the center line of Orange Street, where the same would be intersected by said center line of Delaware Avenue if produced, along center line of Orange Street to center line of East Main Avenue, along the center line of East Main Avenue to a point where the same would intersect the center line of Nelson Street if the said streets were produced, along the center line of Prospect Street, along the center line of Prospect Street to the center line of Glenwood Avenue, along the center line of Glenwood Avenue to the center line of Locust Avenue, along the center line of Locust Avenue to the center line of Clinton Street, along the center line of Clinton Street to the center line of Linden Avenue, along the center line of Linden Avenue to the easterly boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge, along the said easterly boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge to the northerly boundary line of the City of East Orange, easterly along the said northerly boundary line of the City of East Orange to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of the City of Newark, along the said westerly boundary line of the City of Newark to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of the Township of Belleville, along the westerly boundary line of the Township of Belleville to the point or place of beginning.

Beginning in the division line between Belleville Township and the Town of Bloomfield, where the same is intersected by the center line of the right of way of the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad; thence along the center line of the said railroad and the center line of Bloomfield Avenue, along the center line of Bloomfield Avenue to the center line of Watessing Avenue, along the center line of Watessing Avenue to the center line of Ella Street, along the center line of Ella Street to the center line of Delaware Avenue, along the center line of Delaware Avenue to a point in the center line of Orange Street, where the same would be intersected by said center line of Delaware Avenue if produced, along the center line of Orange Street to center line of East Main Avenue, along the center line of East Main Avenue to a point where the same would intersect the center line of Nelson Street if the said streets were produced, along the center line of Prospect Street, along the center line of Prospect Street to the center line of Glenwood Avenue, along the center line of Glenwood Avenue to the center line of Locust Avenue, along the center line of Locust Avenue to the center line of Clinton Street, along the center line of Clinton Street to the center line of Linden Avenue, along the center line of Linden Avenue to the easterly boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge, along the said easterly boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge to the northerly boundary line of the City of East Orange, easterly along the said northerly boundary line of the City of East Orange to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of the City of Newark, along the said westerly boundary line of the City of Newark to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of the Township of Belleville, along the westerly boundary line of the Township of Belleville to the point or place of beginning.

Beginning in the center line of Bloomfield Avenue where the same is intersected by the easterly boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge at a point ninety-five feet easterly of the center line of Clark Street, thence northerly along the center line of Bloomfield Avenue and the boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge eight hundred feet to an angle in said Borough line, thence will along the boundary line of the Borough of Glen Ridge northeasterly in a straight line to the center line of Benson Street, where the same is intersected by the center line of Essex Avenue, thence along the center line of Essex Avenue to its intersection with the center line of Bay Avenue, thence westerly along the center line of Bay Avenue to a point seven hundred feet east of the center line of Ridgewood Avenue, thence northerly and parallel with Ridgewood Avenue to a point one hundred feet northerly from Watchung Avenue, thence westerly two hundred feet from the northerly side of Watchung Avenue and parallel with the northerly side of said Avenue to its intersection with the easterly boundary line of the Township of Montclair, thence northerly along the boundary line between the Town of Montclair and the Town of Bloomfield to its intersection with the easterly boundary line of the County of Passaic, thence along the southerly boundary line of the County of Passaic and the easterly boundary line of the Town of Bloomfield to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of the Township of Franklin, thence easterly and easterly along the boundary line between the Township of Franklin and the Town of Bloomfield, following the several courses thereof to its intersection with the westerly boundary line of the Township of Belleville, thence easterly along the boundary line between the Township of Belleville and the Town of Bloomfield to its intersection with the southerly side of the Morris Canal, thence along the southerly side of the Morris Canal westerly to the center line of Berkeley Avenue, thence along the center line of Berkeley Avenue to the center line of Montgomery Street, thence along the center line of Montgomery Street to the center line of Franklin Street, thence along the center line of Franklin Street to the center line of Liberty Street, thence along the center line of Liberty Street to the center line of Bloomfield Avenue, thence along the center line of Bloomfield Avenue to a point ninety-five feet easterly of the center line of Clark Street, thence northerly to the point or place of beginning.

Including all persons mentioned and interested therein, to show cause before the said Essex County Circuit Court on the third day of April, nineteen hundred and six, at the court house in the city of Newark, New Jersey, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as the Court can attend to the same, why said report should not be confirmed and said lands sold in fee simple absolutely, free and clear from any estate in or lien upon the same, to said estate and the amount charged and assessed with the disbursements as shown by said report. Said lands being subject to taxes, assessments and water rates due thereon, with disbursements, amounting to three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, (\$3,697.88), together with interest thereon from February fifteenth, nineteen hundred and six.

Dated March 8, 1906.
CHARLES H. HALFTENY,
Town Attorney,
Bloomfield, Essex County, New Jersey.

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Including Easter Lilies, tall and dwarf, Azaleas, Hydrangeas, Spiraea, etc.; Hybrid Roses, Lilacs, Hyacinths, Daffodils, Tulips and Lily of the Valley.

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"THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE"
MARKET & HALSEY STS.

MONTH ENDING SHOE SALE.

Continuing until Saturday closing time, we offer the following extraordinary values in women's and children's shoes and oxfords. Every lot enumerated below is a bargain worthy of the name, and every one who needs footwear (and pray, who does not at this particular season of the year?) should make all haste to take advantage of the savings. In view of the continued advance in the price of hides, this sale is a distinct departure from the usual trend of affairs.

Women's Low Shoes—Blucher and two eyelet sailor ties, made of patent colt and gun metal leather—hand sewed welted soles—manish and Cuban heels—3.00 kinds during this sale at..... 2.19
Women's Shoes—Patent colt shoes in both lace and blucher styles—medium Cuban heels and extension soles—regularly worth 2.00 per pair, and very special for this sale only, at the special price of..... 1.69
Women's Sample Shoes—Made of patent colt, viol kid and velour calf—all have hand sewed welted soles—a good assortment of sizes—regular 2.50 to 3.50 values—selling special at..... 2.00
Women's Oxfords—Good quality patent colt and viol kid—blucher and oxford styles—Cuban and manish toes and heels—all sizes and widths—worth 2.50 per pair—special sale price..... 1.69
Women's Juliette—These Juliette are made of splendid quality viol kid with round toes and patent leather tips—hand sewed turned soles—regular 1.25 kinds—special for this sale at..... 1.00
Children's Shoes—Lace and button shoes made of strong quality viol kid—sizes 2 to 5 without heels, and sizes 4 to 7 with spring heels—hand turned and McKay sewed—regular 75c to 1.00..... 59c
Children's Shoes—Patent kid and viol kid—button styles only—velvet or kid tops—spring heels—hand sewed turned soles—sizes 4 to 8—regular 1.25 per pair—on sale special at..... 79c
Children's Shoes—White calf and patent vamp button shoes with white tops—slightly soled—they sell in the regular way for 1.00 and 1.25 per pair—sale price special, per pair..... 59c
Children's Shoes—Viol kid button shoes with round toes and patent leather tips—spring heels—sizes 8 1/2 to 11—strongly made and sold regularly for 1.25 per pair, special at..... 89c
Girls' Shoes—Patent leather button shoes in sizes from 6 1/2 to 11 and 11 1/2 to 2—dull kid tops, round toes—regular 1.25 and 1.50 per pair—for special selling we say..... 1.00
Boys' Shoes—Robson calf lace shoes of an extra good quality—dull kid tops and extension soles—all sizes from 1 to 5 1/2—regular 1.50 kinds selling at per pair..... 1.19
Boys' Shoes—Patent leather lace shoes in sizes from 9 to 13 1/2—all have round toes and tips—first heels—instead of the regular price 1.50 per pair, very special at..... 1.19

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